

[PRICE \$2½ PER MONTH.]

E. ROGERS..... *Business Manager,*
 S. S. BROADBENT..... *Stage Manager.*

RAND COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL
 SMER at the MISS NELLIE
 HOSMER at the
 LEOPOLDO THEATRE.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING,
JUNE 15th, 1874,
 which occasion the Greatest Rehearsalment
 of the Season will be produced.

MR. S. MURRAY
 kindly volunteered his valuable services,
 and will deliver
MUSIC HAD.

MISS NELLIE HOSMER as "The Girl of
 Peri-od," and her Character changes.
MRS. JOSEPH SMALL in New and Comic
 structures.

MR. ALFRED SINGER in new Selections

including with the Elegant Little Comedietta
"THE SWISS SWAINS,"
 replete with
SONGS, CHORUSES, &c., &c.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.

tickets 1.00
 boxes 10.00
 For particulars see Programme. No Post-
 ment on account of the weather. Doors
 at 8.30, performance to commence at 9.
 Ticket precisely.
 1916 Hongkong, 15th June, 1871.
RESWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOOHOW.

"KWANG-TUNG"
 at Pitman, will be despatched for the above
 to-MORROW, the 16th inst., at noon.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
 at 1014 Hongkong, 15th June, 1871.
FOR SHANGHAI,
 HE Steamship.

"EASTERN ISLES".
Knight, Master, will be despatched for
above Port TO-MORROW, the 15th inst.,
P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSEN & Co.
d 1015 Hongkong, 15th June, 1871.
FOR SALE.

U.S. CIGARETTES, "La Ferme".
 Real Havana CIGARS, in $\frac{1}{16}$ $\frac{1}{16}$ boxes.
 Also,
 English and American
 SNUFF and SMOKING TOBACCO.
 FINEST
 Havana and } CIGARS and CHEROOTS.
 Manila
 SCHREIBER'S PIPES, &c., &c.

Queen's Road, No. 10.
1013 Hongkong, 15th June, 1871.
FOR SALE.
THE British Ship
"GEORGES,"
No. 880 Register, built of Oak, in good order,
anchored in this Harbor.

CAPT. GRANT, on board,
OR TO
CARLOWITZ & Co.
987 Hongkong, 12th June, 1871.
FOR SALE, by private contract, the Three
first-class GODOWNS situate on Inland
No. 73, opposite the premises formerly oc-
cupied by Messrs. FLETCHER & Co.
Barristers, &c. &c.

No 584 Hongkong, 29th March, 1871.
 M. YISE & CO.
 92, QUEEN'S ROAD.
 HAVE received a large Assortment of JA-
 PANESE CURIOS and JAPANESE
 ARE.
 EUROPEAN GOODS.
 No 568 Hongkong, 5th June, 1871.

ALL Persons having claims against the
above estate are requested to send them
on or before the 1st day of October, 1871, to
be undersigned.

J. GARDINER AUSTIN,
Colonial Secretary,
Administrator.

JOHN EKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO,
CALIFORNIA.
Successor to RODMOND GIBBONS & Co.,
Sold Agents for:
Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition,
Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder, Lake
Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Eagle
Safety Fuse. [Ly 589 April 6]

THE undersigned, late Proprietor of the WEST POINT FOUNDRY, begs to intimate the Public of Hongkong, and specially the Masters and Engineers of Steamers, that he has commenced Business again as **BOILER MAKER, ENGINE and SHIP-SMITH, COPPER-SMITH and BRASS FOUNDER** on the new premises called the **PHENIX IRON WORKS**, Spring Gardens, next to Messrs.

D. ILLINGWORTH.
 Tientsin Iron Works.
 Hongkong, 6th May, 1871. [2m 803

Notices to Consignors.

UNSIGNEEs of PA (in diamond), 50 Bales
of Cotton from Bombay, per S. S. Sunda,
is hereby informed that the said bales are
loaded and stored at their expense and risk in
the Company's Godown.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.

18th June, 1871. [1870]
CONSIGNEES per O. S. S. Co.'s steamer
Bernard, are hereby notified that the
 cargo is being discharged into Craft, and landed
 at the Godowns of the undersigned, in both
 cases it will lie at Consignees risk. - The cargo
 will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown
 after the 18th inst.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
 Agents.
 7d 1001 Hongkong, 12th June, 1871.
BRITISH SHIP WINDHOVER, FROM
LONDON.
 CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named
 are hereby requested to send in their Bills

igned, and to take immediate delivery of their
goods.
TURNER & Co.,
Agents.
At 993 Hongkong, 12th June, 1871.
BRITISH SHIP WILLIAM RITSON, FROM
LONDON.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named

Cargo impeding the discharge will be at
 unlanded and stored at Consignees' risk and
 expense.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
 at 553 Hongkong, 3rd June, 1871.

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE TRADE REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1870. Price \$10. Apply at the Daily Press Office, Hongkong, 1st February, 1871.

The Daily Press

Hongkong, June 15th, 1871.

It is sincerely to be hoped that the news which is given in the Northern papers to the effect that Chen-kwo-rui has been arrested is correct. From the manner in which the circumstances are narrated, there seems good reason to believe in its authenticity. If true, the news is equally interesting and astonishing.

That vengeance should have at last overtaken this arch-conspirator, notwithstanding the apparent success which attended his cause, as shown by the fact of his being received but a few months ago with friendly by the highest officials in the Capital, is a curious illustration of that even in China, immunity is not altogether secured to those who launch on a career of violence. That this too should be the case, in face of the enormous power which Chen-kwo-rui recently exercised, is astonishing, if anything in China, the land par excellence of surprises, can be so considered. The circumstances, according to the views of the correspondent of the above-named paper, is accounted for by the political change which has recently occurred at the Capital—the fall of the Seventh Prince, the chief anti-foreign magnate, and re-installation of Prince Kung, who has always been identified with the moderate party. It may, however, be questioned whether this is not mistaking cause for effect. To judge by analogy from what is already known, it would certainly appear that the officials at the Capital are chiefly under the influence of the factions headed by such men as Chen-kwo-rui, and that it was the power possessed by that individual more than the fact of his being in favour with a section of the officials that enabled him to carry through the Tientsin outrage with impunity. It is of course difficult to speak with any certainty upon such a point as this; but it seems strongly to be suspected that the Peking authorities are so weak as to be dependent chiefly upon the action of the leaders of faction, to whom they are quite prepared to yield at times, though they may be still hoping to suppress them, and working for that end. The likelihood seems to be that Chen-kwo-rui's power, like that of the leaders of all mobs, declined from the moment it had been strongly asserted. The history of mob domination has always been the same. The power which they illegally acquire forces them on to acts which cause the very adherents who have brought them about to fall away. No doubt when the full gravity of the offence committed at Tientsin became known, and when the likelihood of severe reprisals stared those who had fostered the movement in the face, the adherents of Chen became less inclined to further his ambitious projects. The obvious tendency of his actions to bring about a repetition of the troubles of 1858 could not but be well-known to a large number of the Mandarins, and the likelihood is that though afraid to oppose him openly they were only too glad of any chance which might enable them to overthrow him surreptitiously. From the account given, such an opportunity appears to have occurred, and the story, so far as it goes, bears an air of probability. That the capture of this man would be a source of rejoicing to the people at large there can be very little question. So long as he was in power, little would be said with regard to him. He would in fact enjoy an immunity very similar to that which Loo-koo, the notorious Kowloon criminal, recently enjoyed, from the fact of everybody being too intimidated to give any evidence against him. Once, however, shorn of his powers, and thousands who yielded to his intimidations before would rejoice at his overthrow. It is a curious fact that long ago it was reported among the Chinese that the probable end of the Tientsin difficulty would be that Chen-kwo-rui would be killed fighting against foreigners—a hope apparently being entertained that, if the worst came to the worst, and a war with foreign nations was inevitable, it would at least be possible to turn it to good account to the extent of getting rid of one of the most turbulent spirits in the Empire. The direct tendency of the Tientsin Massacre to open the way to extended rebellion in the event of hostilities with any foreign nation occurring, must have become more obvious as events proceeded, and it is by no means improbable that in view of this contingency more than usual efforts were made to undermine and entrap Chen. To arrest him and boldly bring him to trial for the part he took in the Tientsin affair was contrary to the instincts of the officials; but it would be quite in accordance with their tactics to lay plans for his being undermined.

If the news of Chen's arrest turn out to be true, it remains to be seen whether he will be punished for being concerned in the Massacre. It was at one time stated that the official had declared their willingness to punish him if they could catch him. They have now to show whether they will be as good as their word. Perhaps the unexpected good fortune of having captured him may be a new source of difficulty as they may still be unwilling to resort to the strong measure of ordering his execution on account of the Massacre. Their course will probably be directed by the general popular feeling. If they consider that the step will be approved by the masses, the opportunity may be taken of at once punishing the leader in the outrage against foreigners, and setting an example to those who are disposed to partake of his misdeeds; but should there be grounds for fresh internal difficulties, the likelihood is that they will either allow him to escape or enter upon another round of terrorising and delay.

This evening, the Eureka Variety Troupe will give a grand entertainment at Miss Nellie Bower, and promise an entertainment which is to be superior to any yet given by this popular corps.

In the report of the case of *Onice v. Mcleod*, in the Summary Court on the 13th inst., the plaintiff was by error stated to be the Hotel d'Europe, in place of the Hotel de France.

We are informed that the M. M. steamer *Tyde*, with the home mails, left Singapore on the morning of the 13th inst.

CONGRATULATORY TELEGRAMS.

The Colonial Secretary has kindly sent for publication the following reply from the Earl of Kimberley to a telegram which was forwarded by the Chinese Community, on the completion of direct communication:

"CHINA SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH COMPANY LIMITED, HONGKONG."

No. 7.

At 8.45 a.m. on 10th June, 1871.

Received the following telegram from London, dated 13th June, 5.40 p.m.

To Governor, Hongkong.

"I have before the Queen telegram from China, and on completion of cable, and am ordered to express satisfaction with which Her Majesty has received the intelligence, and her loyal regards—13th June."

"EARL OF KIMBERLEY."

(Received June 14th, at 11.14 a.m.)

(Signed) J. GARDNER, SECRETARY.

The following is a translation of the telegram, which was sent by a number of the leading merchants and compradors through a private source:

"HONGKONG, 12th June, 1871."

"To Lord Kimberley, London."

"The Chinese mercantile community of Hongkong respectfully offer congratulations to Her Majesty on completion of telegraph between London and China. May civilization advance. Long live the Queen! Peace and prosperity!"

Another interesting intercommunication of the same kind has taken place, in the form of the following telegram, which has passed between the New York Chamber of Commerce and the Hongkong Chamber:

"Baker to Alton."

"As President Chamber of Commerce, Hongkong and Shanghai, respectfully to send congratulatory message to Chamber of Commerce, New York, to be read at banquet of Professor Morse on Saturday (10th). State just erected to him for great services rendered in telegraph. Chinese answer quick. Keep clear for special service."

(Received Hongkong, June 11th, 10.30 a.m.)

"Hongkong, June 11th, 12.30 p.m."

"To the President, New York Chamber of Commerce."

"The Chamber of Commerce of Hongkong congratulates its sister organization of New York on the successful completion of telegraphic communication which now extends more than two thousand miles, and brings China and America into direct communication."

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night have mentioned a friend or a partner's witness did not know which. With regard to the flannels and table-covers, compradors were only to get commission; he did not buy them. He had any number of compradors, and the compradors never asked his permission in writing or otherwise to trade for himself.

Mr. Hayler said that after the cross-examination it was impossible for him to call the compradors, and therefore that was his case.

The Attorney-General in opening the case said that it was his duty to state to the jury that the compradors were not to be employed as a servant, and was not to trade on his own account, except with the written permission of his employer, specifying the nature in which he was to trade for him. It was therefore the duty of his master to employ him as a servant, and was not to trade on his own account, except with the written permission of his employer, specifying the nature in which he was to trade for him.

It was also stated that the compradors were not to trade on his own account, except with the written permission of his employer, specifying the nature in which he was to trade for him.

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Extracts.

The Wandering Jew.
 From "The Romance of the Jews," by H. B. Zee, Esq., author of "The Romance of the Jews," &c.
 More than two millions of Jews are scattered over the face of the globe, and their numbers are increasing. They are a people of strange customs and habits, and their history is one of the most interesting and mysterious in the world. They are a people who have lived through the most terrible persecutions, and yet they have survived, and are still a powerful and influential people. Their history is a story of suffering and triumph, of persecution and redemption. They are a people who have lived through the most terrible persecutions, and yet they have survived, and are still a powerful and influential people. Their history is a story of suffering and triumph, of persecution and redemption. They are a people who have lived through the most terrible persecutions, and yet they have survived, and are still a powerful and influential people. Their history is a story of suffering and triumph, of persecution and redemption.

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